

'MID THE STRIKERS: Nellie Bly and an Artist Will Tell a Vivid Story of the Exact Situation in Chicago in The

Sunday World.

PRENDERGAST IS HANGED.
Carter Harri on's Assassin Is Brought At Last to the Gallows.

PROMISED TO MAKE A SPEECH
But When the Last Moment Came He Died Without Saying a Word.

DROP FELL JUST BEFORE NOON.
Story of Prendergast, His Notions, His Crime and His Victim.



Patrick Eugene Prendergast, slayer of Carter Harrison. A few moments later Sheriff Gilbert and Jailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold. The prisoner waited behind them. He stood without apparent nervousness, though a trifle weak and unsteady, as his arms were being pinned.

He looked calmly out on the assembled crowd below him.

The white shroud was next placed about him, and barring a little restless motion of the eyes up, down and from side to side, he made no motion.

Jailer Morris placed the rope about his neck, the white cap over his head and Prendergast had taken his last look of earth.

An instant later his body shot downward, the head twisted to one side, and hung, slowly swaying back and forth.

At 9:57, nine minutes after the trigger was sprung, Prendergast was pronounced dead.

The assassin made no audible sound from the time he left his cell, apparently being lost in contemplation of his awful fate. He took his final leave of his spiritual adviser, gave a last handshake to his guards, and with low and choking voice bade them a last adieu.

He was gently disassembled by Sheriff Gilbert from his determination to make a speech.

At 11:53 Jailer Morris loosened the anchored end of the rope, and the shrouded corpse was slowly lowered and laid in the coffin standing underneath the platform. The face of the dead man was not badly distorted.

ASSASSIN'S LAST MORNING.
Prendergast Rose Early and Ate Two Good Meals.

EXTRA.

10.30 P. M.

PULLMAN'S STATEMENT.

He Reviews the Causes Which Led to the Great Strike in Chicago.

A REDUCTION WAS NECESSARY.

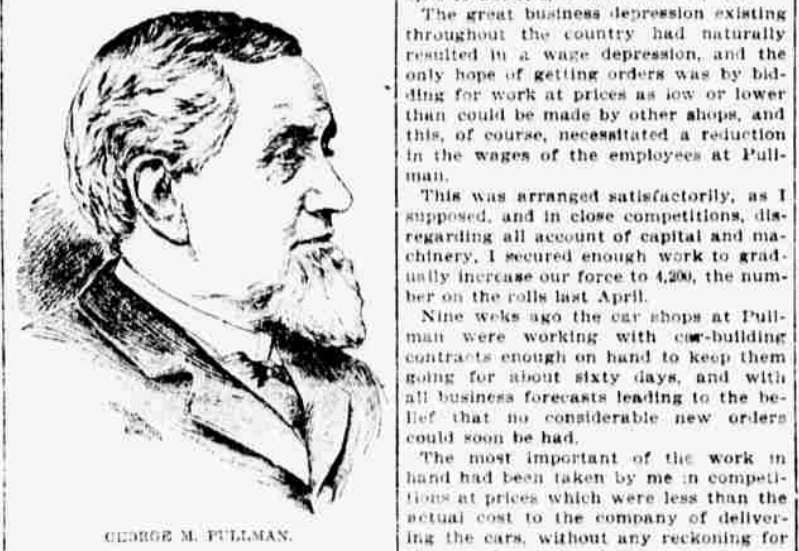
Arbitration, He Says, Would Mean Acquiescence in the Demands of the Men.

A DICTATORSHIP IS THE REAL ISSUE.

The Question of Rentals and Water Tax, He Dec'ares, Had Nothing to Do With the Reduction.

George M. Pullman arrived in this city this morning from Alexandria Bay, on the Adirondack Express, which rolled into the Grand Central Depot at 8:45 o'clock, just an hour behind time. He was accompanied by Robert Lincoln, and they were driven in a cab to the Murray Hill Hotel, where they had breakfast.

Mr. Pullman declined to make any statement for publication, saying that he had not yet read the papers containing the account of President Cleveland's intention to appoint a Committee of Arbitration.



From the Murray Hill Hotel Mr. Pullman was driven to his office, where he announced that later in the day he would make a statement concerning the strike.

He was to have started for Elberon on the 2 o'clock train, but at that hour he was busily engaged in dictating his statement, and said he would defer his departure until later.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Mr. Pullman gave out the following statement:

There is hardly anything new to be said as to the position of the Pullman Company, but I have so many indications of the facility with which my expressions and those authorized by me have become distorted and thus misleading to the public, and of an entire forgetting of my earnest efforts to prevent the strike, that perhaps it is well that I should again make a public avowal so that the deplorable events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pullman Company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter, and refusing to listen to reason.

The leaders of disorder have not hesitated to harass the public by all means in their power because, as they say, the Pullman Company would not submit to arbitration, and now that disorder seems to be quelled they are reinforced in their claim for arbitration by some prominent newspapers, but so far as I know by very few if any business men in the country.

What is the demand concealed under the innocently sounding word arbitration?

Workmen closed the shops by abstaining from their work, and then they did what I was strenuously trying to prevent being done by the depression of the car-building business, and the employees who quit their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$200.00 up to this time.

The temperate mode of quitting work was that the wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or in effect that the actual outgoing money losses then being incurred by the company in our building should be deliberately increased to an amount equalling about one-fourth of the wages of the employees.

It must be clear to every business man, and to every thinking workman, that no prudent employer could submit to arbitration the question whether he should commit such a piece of business folly. Arbitration always implies acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrator, whether favorable or adverse.

How could I as President of the Pullman Company consent to agree that if any body of men not concerned with the interests of the company's shareholders should, as arbitrators, for any reason seeming good to them, decree that I would open the shops, employ workmen at wages greater than their work could be sold for, and continue this ruinous policy indefinitely, or be accused of a breach of faith?

Who will deny that such a question is plainly not a subject of arbitration? Is it not then unreasonable that the company should be asked to arbitrate whether or not it should submit such a question to arbitration?

Removing the original and fundamental question one stage does not help the matter; the question would still remain, Can I as a business man, knowing the truth of the facts which I have stated, bind myself that I will in any contingency open and operate the Pullman car shops at whatever loss if it should happen to be the opinion of some third party that I should do so?

The answer seems to be plain. The public should not permit the real question which has been before it to be obscured. That question was as to the possibility of the creation and duration of a dictatorship which could make all the industries of the United States and the daily comfort of the millions dependent upon them hostages for the granting of any fantastic whim of such a dictator.

Any submission to him would have been a long step in that direction, and in the interest of every law-abiding citizen of the United States was not to be considered for a moment.

A few words are pertinent as to some industriously spread charges against the company.

One of these charges is that rents are exorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employees have no choice but to submit. The answer is simple. The average rental of tenements at Pullman is at the rate of \$1.00 per room per month, and the renting of houses at Pullman has no relation to the work in the shops.

Employees may, and very many do, own or rent their houses outside of the town, and the buildings and business places in the town are rented to employees or to others in competition with neighboring properties.

In short, the renting business of the Pullman Company is governed by the same condition which governs any other large owner of real estate except that the company itself does directly some things which in Chicago are assumed by the city.

If, therefore, it is not admitted that the rents of any landlord are to be fixed by arbitration, and that those of the adjoining towns of Kensington and Roseland should also be so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman Company should also abandon the ordinary rules which govern persons in that location.

As to charges for water, the company until lately had a contract with the city of Hyde Park, under which it paid four cents per 1,000 gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amount paid the village per month for the water consumed by the tenants was almost exactly the gross sum paid by the tenants themselves.

Since the inclusion of Hyde Park and Pullman within the city of Chicago, the company pays the city about seven cents per thousand gallons, and not having increased the charge to the tenants, is paying for the water consumed by them about 600 per month more than is charged to them.

The company has made repeated efforts to disassociate itself from the supplying of water to tenants, but the city of Chicago has as yet failed to apply the ordinary frontage rates to the houses and shops in Pullman, although it is done in the adjacent towns.

Strenuous efforts have also been made to create a prejudice against the Pullman Company by charges that its stock is heavily watered.

The Pullman Company was organized twenty-seven years ago with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which two-thirds is represented the appraised value of its cars, then held by three owners, and one-third represented the appraised value of its franchises and existing contracts.

The company has grown until its sleeping-car system covers 12,000 miles of railway, or about three-fourths of the railway system of the country, and that increase of service has necessitated increase of its capital from time to time until it is now \$5,000,000.

Every share of this increase has been offered to stockholders, and a man who owned one share in the Pullman Company at the time of its organization, and who has not sold it, now holds one share in the company, and the average holding of each stockholder is now 56 shares, one-fifth of them holding less than six shares each.

EXTRA.

10.30 P. M.

WILL NOT HELP DEBS.

American Federation Declines to Order a General or Local Strike.

GOMPERS ISSUES A STATEMENT.

He Says to Stop Work Is Against the Interests of the Working People.

THOSE NOW OUT ADVISED TO RETURN.

Pullman Denounced, Sympathy for His Men, and \$1,000 Voted to Defend Debs at His Trial.

(Special to The Evening World.)
CHICAGO, July 13.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement this evening:

The great industrial upheaval now agitating the country has been carefully, calmly and fully considered in a conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and the executive officers and representatives of the national and international unions and organizations of railway men, who met in the city of Chicago on July 12, 1894.

In the light of all the evidence obtainable, and in view of the peculiar complications now enveloped in the situation, we were forced to the conclusion that the best interests of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand that they refrain from participating in any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the present railway troubles.

In making this declaration, we do not wish it understood that we are in any way antagonistic to labor organizations now struggling for right and justice, but rather to the fact that the present contest has become entangled and beset with complications so grave in their nature that we cannot conscientiously advise a course which would but add to the general confusion.

The public press, ever alive to the increase of corporate wealth, has with few exceptions so maliciously misrepresented matters that in the public mind the working classes are now arrayed in open hostility to Federal authority. This is a position we do not wish to be placed in, nor will we occupy it without a protest.

We claim to be as patriotic and as law-abiding as any other class of citizens, and a claim substantiated by our actions in times of public need and public peril.

We protest against this assumption as we protest against the inference that because a certain individual or a certain class enjoy a monopoly in particular lines of trade or of commerce, that they are necessarily entitled to the monopoly of monopoly and good government.

The trade union movement is one of reason, one of moderation, and depending entirely upon the voluntary and sovereign action of its members. It is democratic in principle and action, conservative in its demands, and consistent in its efforts to secure them.

Individual contests for a peaceful adjustment of grievances have failed, and even our own members have to their own ruin, usually requiring a two-thirds and often a three-fourths vote, so decided.

The trades union movement has its origin in economic and social injustices. It has a history, its struggles and its tendency well defined.

It stands as the protector of those who see the wrongs and injustices resultant in our present industrial scheme, and when by organization the members have given the greatest impetus to anarchy and lawlessness.

Still they did not hesitate when confronted by outraged labor to invoke the powers of the State, the Federal Government, backed by United States Marshals, injunctions of courts, proclamations of the President and sustained by the bayonets of soldiers and all the civil and military machinery of the law have rallied on the summons of the corporations.

Against the array of armed force and brutal money autocracy, would it not be worse than folly to call men out on a

general or local strike in these days of abundant trade and commercial depression?

No! Better let us organize more generally, combine more closely, unite our forces, educate and prepare ourselves to protect our interests that we may go to the ballot-box and cast our votes as American freemen, and determined to reform the country from its present political and industrial misfortune, to take it from the hands of plutocratic wreckers and place it in the hands of the common people. (Signed.)

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor, P. O. BOX 1012, General Secretary Carpenters' Union.

MICHAEL CARROLL, Typographical Union.

MARTIN FOX, National Iron Moulders' Union.

M. M. GARLAND, President American Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Before the meeting adjourned \$1,000 was voted to defend Debs in his forthcoming trial.

ALL RESTS WITH MANAGERS.

But Rumor Says They Decline to Answer Debs.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, July 13.—A joint meeting of the executive boards of the A. R. U. and the R. of I. was held at the Hotel Haystack at 5 P. M. to consider the treatment which the Railway Union's proposition to the General Managers' Association received earlier in the day. An informal discussion was followed by an adjournment to 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The feeling against the general managers was very bitter, but the consensus was to wait until the general managers had acted on the proposition before taking any further action themselves.

The Knights of Labor representatives present at the meeting were in full accord with the Railway Union, and agreed to stand by the union to the end.

President Debs said at the close of the meeting that the union had made its last overtures to the General Managers. It had gone more than half way. If the present proposition was ignored or rejected, the strike would be renewed with greater force and continued until the railway people gave in.

"The people had been appealing to the Railway Union to stop the strike; hereafter they must appeal to the railway managers."

The burden of further trouble and loss of business must rest on their shoulders. Mr. Debs added that there had been no reflection of the strike. It is on in full force and would remain so until an affirmative answer came from the general managers. If such an answer were received the strike would end in twenty minutes.

Later in the evening it was reported that the Board of Managers had returned Debs's letter unanswered.

DEBS'S OFFER TO GIVE UP.

It Waives All Recognition of the American Railway Union.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, July 13.—The following is the text of the proposition made by President Debs to the railway managers:

Chicago, Ill., July 12.

To the Railway Managers.

Gentlemen: The existing troubles growing out of the Pullman strike have assumed continental proportions, and there being no indication of relief from the widespread business demoralization and distress incident thereto, the Railway employees, through the Board of Directors of the American Railway Union, respectfully make the following proposition as a basis of settlement:

"They agree to return to work in a body and to discontinue all strikes, and to accept of their former positions without prejudice except in cases, if any there be, where they have been convicted of crime."

This proposition looking to an immediate settlement of the existing strike on all lines of railway, is made for the purpose of subverting the public good, and is intended to bring about a speedy and permanent settlement of the existing strike on all lines of railway, is made for the purpose of subverting the public good, and is intended to bring about a speedy and permanent settlement of the existing strike on all lines of railway.

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A. R. U. STRIKE WELL OVER.

It Is Practically Declared Off by President Debs To-Day.

MEN HURRYING BACK TO WORK

It Is Only Asked that Employees Not Accused of Crime May Return.

MANAGERS TO ACT TO-MORROW.

Question of the Union Not to Enter Into the Final Settlement.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, July 13.—President Debs has declared off the great strike of the American Railway Union against the railroads. The fight in the future will be against the Pullman Company alone. This order was given at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

President Debs immediately after made the following statement for publication:

"In view of the enormous proportions which this trouble has assumed and the inconvenience it is causing the public, the Board of Directors of the American Railway Union has decided to end the strike against the railroads and make to the General Managers a proposition to take back all the men who went out."

That proposition, Mr. Debs expects, will be readily accepted by the railroad managers, as it will restore their lines to a condition in which they can resume business and gather in the revenues which during the past weeks have been almost entirely shut off.

In fact, the managers on most of the roads have already shown themselves tolerant towards their striking employees, and have been glad to take them back whenever they declared a willingness to come.

This action on the part of the Directors of the A. R. U. was evidently not the result of the conference with the American Federation of Labor at the Briggs House, for when President Gompers, of the Federation, and a number of other prominent labor leaders were informed of it they were inclined to disavow the report.

It is believed that the decision of President Cleveland to appoint a commission to arbitrate the Pullman strike is one of the reasons for calling off the A. R. U. boycott.

Another is that the railroads are rapidly getting into shape to handle their business, and that a great many A. R. U. men are deserting that organization.

The number of men who are now out in all the trades is estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000. This action of the A. R. U. directors means, of course, that the contemplated strike of the allied trades will not be ordered, for the present, at least.

It also means that the troops will be withdrawn from Chicago, that the riots in the stock-yards and Kensington regions will cease, and that the business of the city will resume its normal course.

Unfortunately, the general managers adjourned at 11:15 o'clock for the day. They said they had no information that there was to be a conference with Debs and his party.

President Gompers said at noon that at a conference between himself, Debs and Sovereign, last night, it was decided that, if the general managers did not accept the proposition, he should order out the American Federation of Labor.

LATER.—Debs is conferring with the General Managers, presenting the proposition for reinstatement signed by himself and Sovereign. He said if the proposition was rejected by the Managers, the strike would probably be declared off anyhow. This would, however, be decided by the Board of Directors of the A. R. U.

12:30 P. M. The general managers will consider Debs's proposition to-morrow morning.

The managers treat with the Mayor, but will not recognize Debs.

Mayor Hopkins, on being asked the

(Continued on Third Page.)